

Please provide a summary that describes how each state (and DC) applies their water quality criteria to the re

This technical direction is relevant to *Task 4. Maintain and Provide Analyses of WQSITS Data*.

As discussed on our website...

Criteria applications are generally direct or indirect expressions of the related designated uses which depend on the designated uses to which the criterion applies (e.g., water supply). Indirect applications indicate one or more of the actual designated uses for these waters are identified elsewhere in the state's regulations or other support

Please provide the summary in a spreadsheet table with the following columns:

1. State Name
2. State Abbreviation
3. Application Type (e.g., Indirect, Direct, Both)
4. Brief description of how criteria are applied in the state. (e.g., "The state organizes its waters into classes
5. Explicitly named designated uses in the state regulations.

levant designated uses. At first, I'd like you to prepare an initial

*on the particular state's regulations. Direct applications explicitly specify
more waterbodies or classes of waterbodies to which the criterion applies;
ating documents.*

defined by ____, etc. ...").

State Name	Region	State Abbreviation	Application Type (e.g., Indirect, Direct, Both)
Connecticut	1	CT	Indirect
Maine	1	ME	Indirect
Massachusetts	1	MA	Indirect
New Hampshire	1	NH	Indirect
Rhode Island	1	RI	Indirect
Vermont	1	VT	Indirect

Brief description of how criteria are applied in the state

Connecticut defines classes that include groups of sometimes overlapping designated uses for its waters in Section 22a-426-4. The state establishes criteria to support those classes (Section 22a-426-9). With the exception of fresh and saltwater bacterial indicators, assignments are indirect to designated uses.

Maine indirectly assigns criteria by water class (38 MRSA 465), not designated use. Most of the classes support the same set of designated uses. 38 MRSA 467-469 provide classifications for waters of the state.

Massachusetts defines classes for its waters and applies criteria to each (4.05). Each class contains multiple, and sometimes overlapping, designated uses. Each class is based on the most sensitive water use to be protected. Specific waters are listed along with their assigned class in 4.06.

New Hampshire divides all state surface waters into class A and class B and establishes related criteria to support those classes in sections Env-Wq 1703.05 through Env-Wq 1703.32. In addition to class A and class B criteria, New Hampshire also provides criteria by aquatic life and human health uses in Table 1703.1.

Rhode Island defines classes of multiple, overlapping designated uses for its waters (1.9). Criteria are applied to each class (1.10). Classifications for waters of the state are listed in Section 1.25.

Vermont defines classes for its waters which include multiple, overlapping designated uses. Criteria are assigned to each class (Sections 3-02 through 3-04). Classifications for waters of the state are listed in Chapter 4.

Explicitly named designated uses in the state regulations

Existing or proposed drinking water supplies; habitat for fish and other aquatic life and wildlife; recreation; water supply for industry and agriculture; potential drinking water supplies; navigation; habitat for marine fish, other aquatic life and wildlife; shellfish harvesting for direct human consumption; industrial water supply; recreation; navigation; industrial and agricultural water supply; commercial shellfish harvesting

Freshwater DUs:

drinking water after disinfection; fishing; agriculture; recreation in and on the water; navigation; habitat for fish and other aquatic life; industrial process and cooling water supply; hydroelectric power generation

Estuarine and Marine DUs:

recreation in and on the water; fishing; aquaculture; propagation and harvesting of shellfish; navigation; habitat for fish and other estuarine and marine life; industrial process and cooling water supply; hydroelectric power generation

Inland Waters: public water supply; habitat for fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife; primary and secondary contact recreation; public water supply with appropriate treatment; irrigation and agricultural uses; irrigation of crops used for consumption after cooking; compatible industrial cooling and process uses

Coastal and Marine Waters: habitat for fish, other aquatic life and wildlife; primary and secondary contact recreation; shellfish harvesting without depuration

Drinking; Swimming; Boating; Fish and aquatic life propagation; Fish consumption by higher level consumers including man; Irrigation

public drinking water supply, primary and secondary contact recreational activities, fish and wildlife habitat, industrial processes and cooling, hydropower, aquacultural uses, navigation, and irrigation and other agricultural uses, shellfish harvesting

aquatic biota, wildlife, and aquatic habitat; aesthetics; swimming and other primary contact recreation; boating, fishing, and other recreational uses

Comments for EPA

New Jersey	2	NJ	Indirect
New York	2	NY	Indirect
Delaware	3	DE	Indirect
Georgia	3	GA	Direct
Maryland	3	MD	Indirect
Pennsylvania	3	PA	Direct
Virginia	3	VA	Indirect
Washington D.C	3	DC	Direct

New Jersey lists classes for surface waters of the state which contain multiple, often overlapping, designated uses (7:9B-1.12). Criteria are applied to each class (7:9B-1.14). Additional site-specific criteria are assigned to some waters (7:9B-1.14(g)).

New York assigns classes to its waters with multiple, often overlapping, designated uses (701.2-701.14). Narrative and numeric criteria are assigned to each class (703.2-703.5).

Delaware applies designated uses to stream basins of the state in Chapter 7401 Section 3. Basic standards (narrative standards and numeric general criteria and water quality goals) are applied to all waters of the state as well as to certain designated uses and individual water body segments (Section 4). The Water Quality Regulations for the Delaware River basin (18 CFR Part 410) lists designated uses and indirectly applies standards for water quality to segments of the basin.

For most pollutants, Georgia provides general criteria that are applicable to all waters (Section 5). The state also directly assigns specific criteria for each designated use in Section 6. Designated use classifications for waters of the state are assigned in Section 14.

Maryland defines classes that include overlapping and hierarchical designated uses (26.08.02.02). Criteria for certain parameters are assigned by class (26.08.02.03-3) as well as toxics criteria that apply to all surface waters (26.08.02.03-1).

Designated uses are defined (93.4) and criteria are directly applied in 93.7. Designated uses for waters of the state are listed in 93.9a-y.

Virginia defines designated uses for its waters (9VAC25-260-10). Waters of the state are assigned classes and site-specific criteria (9VAC25-260-390 through 530). Criteria are assigned to each class (260-50 through 260-185) as well as specific sites (260-187).

Washington D.C. defines classes for its waters that relate to their designated use (1101). Each class correlates to one designated use. The state applies criteria directly to each class (1104).

primary contact recreation; maintenance, migration and propagation of the natural and established aquatic biota; cranberry bog water supply and other agricultural uses; maintenance, migration, and propagation of the natural and established biota indigenous to this unique ecological system; public potable water supply after conventional filtration treatment; industrial and agricultural water supply; public potable water supply after conventional filtration treatment; shellfish harvesting; migration of diadromous fish; maintenance of wildlife

source of water for drinking or culinary purposes, bathing, fishing, fish propagation, and recreation; shellfish and wildlife propagation and survival and fish survival; primary and secondary recreation; fishing; shellfishing for market purposes; trout waters

Public water supply source; Industrial water supply; Primary contact recreation; Secondary contact recreation; Fish, aquatic life & wildlife; cold water fish (put-and-take); Agricultural water supply; ERES Waters (waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance); Harvestable Shellfish Waters; Migratory Fish Spawning and Nursery; Open-water Fish And Shellfish; Shallow-water Bay Grass; Wetland Dominated Tidal River

Delaware River Basin: Agricultural, industrial, and public water supplies; Wildlife, fish and other aquatic life; Recreation; Navigation

Drinking Water Supplies; Recreation; Fishing, Propagation of Fish, Shellfish, Game and Other Aquatic Life; Wild River; Scenic River; Coastal Fishing

Water Contact Recreation, Protection of Nontidal Warmwater Aquatic Life, Protection of Aquatic Life, Public Water Supply, Support of Estuarine and Marine Aquatic Life and Shellfish Harvesting, Tidal Fresh Water Estuary, Nontidal Cold Water, Nontidal Cold Water and Public Water Supply, Recreational Trout Waters, Public Water Supply

aquatic life: cold water fishes, warm water fishes, migratory fishes, trout stocking; water supply: potable water supply, industrial water supply, livestock water supply, wildlife water supply, irrigation; recreation and fish consumption: boating, fishing, water contact sports, aesthetics; high quality waters; exceptional value waters; navigation

recreational uses; wildlife; the production of edible and marketable resources; the propagation and growth of a balanced, indigenous population of aquatic life, including game fish, which might reasonably be expected to inhabit them: migratory fish spawning and nursery, shallow-water submerged aquatic vegetation, open water aquatic life, deep water aquatic life, deep channel seasonal refuge

primary contact recreation; secondary contact recreation and aesthetic enjoyment; protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife; protection of human health related to consumption of fish and shellfish; navigation

Please note that, for DC, each class corresponds to a unique designated use, so we considered this to be direct application of criteria. If we want to strictly abide by application of criteria by "class," this should be changed to indirect.

West Virginia	3	WV	Direct
Alabama	4	AL	Direct
Florida	4	FL	Indirect
Kentucky	4	KY	Direct
Mississippi	4	MS	Direct
North Carolina	4	NC	Indirect
South Carolina	4	SC	Indirect
Tennessee	4	TN	Direct

West Virginia defines water use categories (42-2-6) and assigns them to waters of the state in Appendix A. (42-2-7) Applicable criteria for each category is listed in Appendix E.

Alabama defines designated uses for its waters and directly establishes criteria for pollutants to support each use (Chapter 335-6-10-.09). Waterbody segments are listed and assigned designated uses in Chapter 335-6-11-.02. Additional site-specific criteria for specific lakes are assigned in Chapter 335-6-10-.11.

Florida defines classes of surface waters. Each class applies to a specific designated use (62-302.400). The state defines minimum criteria (2-302.500) as well as criteria applicable to each class (62-302.530). Additional site-specific criteria for waters in Florida apply.

Kentucky lists designated uses (401-10:026-1) and directly applies criteria to support each use (401-10:031). Description of specific waters and their designations is listed in 401-10:026-5.

Mississippi directly assigns criteria to each designated use (Rule 2.3). Waters of the state are assigned designated uses in Rule 2.4. Criteria not applied by designated use apply to all surface waters and are presented in Table 2.

North Carolina defines classes that include groups of, sometimes overlapping, designated uses for its waters. While the state establishes criteria to support those classes (Sections 15A NCAC 02B.0211 through 15A NCAC 02B .0225), assignments are indirect to designated uses. Assignments of designated uses to specific streams are also indirectly presented in Section .0300.

South Carolina defines classes for waters of the state that include multiple designated uses. Standards for each class are listed (Regulation 61-68, Section G). Descriptions for waters of the state and their classification are provided in Regulation 61-69.

Tennessee defines designated uses for its waters (0400-40-03-.02) and directly applies criteria to each (0400-40-03-.03). Multiple designated uses are assigned to waters (0400-40-04-0.1- through .14) and the most stringent criteria apply.

water supply, public: all community domestic water supply systems, all non-community domestic water supply systems, all private domestic water supply systems; propagation and maintenance of fish and other aquatic life: warm water fishery streams, trout waters, wetlands; water contact recreation; agriculture and wildlife uses: irrigation, livestock watering, wildlife; water supply industrial, water transport, cooling and power; water transport; cooling water; power production; industrial

Outstanding Alabama Water, Public Water Supply, Swimming and Other Whole Body Water-Contact Sports, Shellfish Harvesting, Fish and Wildlife, Limited Warmwater Fishery, Agricultural and Industrial Water Supply

Potable Water Supplies; Shellfish Propagation or Harvesting; Fish Consumption; Recreation, Propagation and Maintenance of a Healthy, Well-Balanced Population of Fish and Wildlife; Fish Consumption; Recreation or Limited Recreation; Propagation and Maintenance of a Limited Population of Fish and Wildlife; Agricultural Water Supplies; Navigation, Utility and Industrial Use

warm water aquatic habitat, cold water aquatic habitat, primary contact recreation, secondary contact recreation, domestic water supply, outstanding state resource water

Public water supply, recreation, shellfish harvesting, fish and wildlife

Freshwater DUs

Secondary Recreation; Fishing; Aquatic Life (including propagation and survival); Wildlife; Primary Recreation (including swimming); Water Supplies; Wetlands

Tidal Salt Water DUs

Secondary Recreation; Fishing; Aquatic Life (including propagation and survival); Primary Recreation (including swimming); Wildlife; Commercial Shellfishing; Coastal Wetlands

Supplemental Classifications

Trout waters (Tr); Swamp waters (Sw); Nutrient Sensitive Waters (NSW); Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW); High Quality Waters (HQW); Future Water Supply (FWS); Unique wetland (UWL)

drinking water supply; trout waters: natural, put, grow, and take, put and take; freshwaters; shellfish harvesting waters; primary and secondary contact recreation; crabbing, and fishing, except harvesting of clams, mussels, or oysters for market purposes or human consumption

sources of water supply for domestic and industrial purposes; propagation and maintenance of fish and other aquatic life; recreation in and on the waters including the safe consumption of fish and shellfish; livestock watering and irrigation; navigation; generation of power; propagation and maintenance of wildlife; and the enjoyment of scenic and aesthetic qualities of waters

Please note that, as suggested by the state's definition of "designated use," WV uses the term "water use categories" to denote DUs.

Please note that, in SC, some classes also appear to be uses themselves. However, because of the variability in the number of DUs represented by each class, we considered this to be primarily indirect application of criteria.

Illinois	5	IL	Indirect
Indiana	5	IN	Direct
Michigan	5	MI	Direct
Minnesota	5	MN	Direct
Ohio	5	OH	Direct
Wisconsin	5	WI	Direct
Arkansas	6	AR	Indirect
Louisiana	6	LA	Indirect

Illinois assigns criteria indirectly by general provisions applicable to all waters (Part 302, Subpart A), "general use" (Part 302, Subpart B), "public and food processing water supply" (Part 302, Subpart C), and site specific waterbodies (Part 302, Subparts D-E) categories that each include a number of designated uses. Each of the use categories are cumulative so criteria laid out in each of the subparts must be met by use categories in subsequent subparts.

For most pollutants, Indiana provides general criteria that apply to all waters. These criteria as well as those that the state directly assigns for designated uses are listed in Section 6. Additional site-specific criteria are assigned in Table 8.9-1.

Michigan defines designated uses and lists designations for waters of the state (R323.1100). Characteristics and criteria are applied directly to designated uses as well as additional site-specific criteria for some surface waters (R323.1051–1075).

Minnesota defines classes for its waters (7050.0140) and lists classifications for waters of the state (7050.0470). Criteria are applied directly to designated uses (7050.0220). Additional site-specific standards apply to some waters of the state.

Ohio defines designated uses for its waters (3745-1-07) and applies uses to river basins (3745-1-08 through 3745-1-30). Criteria are directly applied to designated uses (3745-1-33; 3745-1-37; 3745-1-35).

Wisconsin defines designated uses for its waters and directly establishes related criteria to support those uses in sections NR 102.04(2) through NR 102.06 and 105.05 through 105.09.

Arkansas defines its designated uses (Section 302). Specific criteria are almost always identified by waterbody name or size (Sections 501 through 512). Designated uses (along with supporting criteria) are assigned to waters by ecoregion (Appendix A).

Louisiana defines categories of designated use (Section 1111). Standards are primarily listed indirectly by waterbody type. Table 3 provides designated uses and criteria for specific waterbodies.

Aquatic life; Wildlife; Agricultural use; Secondary contact use; Industrial uses; Primary contact uses; Public and food processing water supply

full body contact recreation, put-and-take trout fishing, trout reproduction, public or industrial water supply, agricultural purposes, salmonid waters

agriculture, navigation, industrial water supply, warmwater fishery, coldwater fishery use, other indigenous aquatic life and wildlife, partial body contact recreation, total body contact recreation, fish consumption

domestic consumption, aquatic life and recreation, industrial consumption, agriculture and wildlife, aesthetic enjoyment and navigation, other uses and protection of border waters, limited resource value waters

aquatic life habitat: warmwater, limited warmwater, exceptional warmwater, modified warmwater, seasonal salmonid, coldwater, limited resource water; water supply: public, agricultural, industrial; recreation: bathing waters, primary contact, secondary contact

Fish and other aquatic life uses (subcategories: Cold water communities; Warm water sport fish communities; Warm water forage fish communities; Limited forage fish communities); Recreational use; Public health and welfare use; Wildlife use

Extraordinary Resource Waters; Ecologically Sensitive Waterbody; Natural and Scenic Waterways; Primary Contact Recreation; Secondary Contact Recreation; Aquatic Life; Aquatic Life - Trout; Aquatic Life - Lakes and Reservoirs; Aquatic Life - Streams; Aquatic Life - Streams - Ozark Highlands Ecoregion; Aquatic Life - Streams - Boston Mountains Ecoregion; Aquatic Life - Streams - Arkansas River Valley Ecoregion; Aquatic Life - Streams - Ouachita Mountains Ecoregion; Aquatic Life - Streams - Typical Gulf Coastal Ecoregion; Aquatic Life - Streams - Springwater-influenced Gulf Coastal Ecoregion; Aquatic Life - Streams - Least-altered Delta Ecoregion; Aquatic Life - Streams - Channel-altered Delta Ecoregion; Domestic Water Supply; Industrial Water Supply; Agricultural Water Supply; Other Uses

agriculture, drinking water supply, fish and wildlife propagation, outstanding natural resource waters, oyster propagation, primary contact recreation, secondary contact recreation

New Mexico	6	NM	Direct
Oklahoma	6	OK	Direct
Texas	6	TX	Direct
Iowa	7	IA	Direct
Kansas	7	KS	Direct
Missouri	7	MO	Direct
Nebraska	7	NE	Direct
Colorado	8	CO	Direct

Criteria are directly assigned to designated uses for waters of the state (20.6.4.900). Designated uses for each basin are listed in sections 20.6.4.51 through 20.6.4.810.

Oklahoma defines designated uses and directly assigns criteria to protect each use (45-5-9–45-5-20). Designated uses are assigned to waters of the state in Appendix A. Additional numeric criteria are assigned to protect designated uses and their subcategories in Appendix G.

Texas defines designated uses for its waters and directly establishes criteria for pollutants to support each use (Section 307.7). Additional site-specific criteria are assigned to waterbody segments which are identified with designated uses in Appendices A-G.

Iowa defines classes for its waters that relate to their designated use (61.3(1)). Each class correlates to one designated use. The state applies criteria directly to each class (61.3(3)). Iowa's Surface Water Classifications document names specific water bodies and classes that apply to each.

Kansas lists designated uses for its waters (28-16-28d) and directly applies criteria to support each use (Tables of Numeric Criteria). Domestic water supply waters are listed in Table 1L.

Missouri defines classes as well as designated uses for its waters (10 CSR 20-7.031). Classifications and use designations for specific waters are listed in Tables G and H. Criteria for each designated use are listed in Table A-1.

Nebraska defines designated uses for its waters and certain designated uses have subclasses which provide further specification of their use (4.001). Criteria are applied directly to each use category. Waters of the state are assigned use classifications in Chapter 5.003. Additional site-specific criteria apply to certain waters (4.003.02B).

Colorado defines its designated uses for its waters (Section 13). Colorado also defines criteria to protect these designated uses (Section 16).

fish culture and water supply, domestic water supply, irrigation and irrigation storage, primary contact, secondary contact, livestock watering, wildlife habitat, aquatic life: high quality coldwater, coldwater, marginal coldwater, coolwater, warmwater, marginal warmwater, limited aquatic life
public and private water supplies, emergency public and private water supplies, fish and wildlife propagation, agriculture: livestock and irrigation, primary contact recreation, secondary body contact recreation, navigation, aesthetics, fish consumption
Recreation: primary contact recreation, secondary contact recreation 1, secondary contact recreation 2, and noncontact recreation waters; Domestic water supply – public water supply, sole-source surface drinking water supply, aquifer protection; Aquatic life – minimal, limited, intermediate, high, exceptional, oyster waters
general use (livestock and wildlife watering, aquatic life, noncontact recreation, crop irrigation, and industrial, agricultural, domestic and other incidental water withdrawal uses), primary contact recreational use, secondary contact recreational use, children's recreational use, cold water aquatic life, warm water, lakes and wetlands, human health, drinking water supply
agricultural water supply use, irrigation, livestock watering, aquatic life support use, special aquatic life use waters, expected aquatic life use waters, restricted aquatic life use waters, domestic water supply use, groundwater recharge, industrial water supply, recreational use, primary contact recreational use for classified surface waters other than classified stream segments, primary contact recreational use: swimming beach, primary contact recreational use: public access, primary contact recreation use: restricted access, secondary contact recreational use for classified surface waters other than classified stream segments, secondary contact recreational use: public access, secondary contact recreational use: restricted access
Protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife (warm water habitat; cool water habitat; cold water habitat; ephemeral aquatic habitat; modified aquatic habitat; limited aquatic habitat); Recreation (whole body contact recreation; secondary contact recreation); Human health protection; irrigation; livestock and wildlife protection; drinking water supply; industrial water supply, storm and flood water storage; habitat for resident and migratory wildlife species; recreational, cultural, educational, and natural aesthetic values and uses; hydrologic cycle maintenance
primary contact recreation, coldwater aquatic life, warmwater aquatic life, public drinking water supply, agricultural water supply, industrial water supply, aesthetics
Recreation – Class E, existing primary contact use; Recreation – Class P, potential primary contact use; Recreation – Class N, not primary contact use; Recreation – Class U, undetermined use; Agriculture; Aquatic life – Class I, cold water; Aquatic Life – Class 1, warm water; Aquatic life – Class 2, cold and warm water; Domestic Water Supply; Wetlands

Please note that, for Iowa, each class corresponds to a unique designated use, so we considered this to be direct application of criteria. If you want to strictly abide by application of criteria by "class," this should be changed to indirect.
Note: coldwater, warmwater have class A,B but criteria are assigned directly to uses

Montana	8	MT	Indirect
North Dakota	8	ND	Indirect
South Dakota	8	SD	Direct
Utah	8	UT	Indirect
Wyoming	8	WY	Indirect
Arizona	9	AZ	Direct
California Region 1 (North Coast)	9	CA R1	Both

Montana defines classes for its waters that include multiple, overlapping designated uses (17.30.621 - 17.30.629). Waters are assigned classifications in Sections 17.30.607 through 17.30.615). Narrative standards for some parameters are listed by class starting in 17.30.620; numeric standards apply to all surface waters and are listed in DEQ-7; numeric nutrient criteria are listed by ecoregion/waterbody in DEQ-12. Additional site-specific criteria are listed in DEQ-12A.

North Dakota defines classes that include multiple, overlapping designated uses. Criteria are applied to each class (33.1-16-02.1-09). Classification for waters of the state are listed in Appendices I and II.

South Dakota defines designated uses for its waters (74:51:01:42) and directly assigns criteria for each (74:51:01:44 - 74:51:01:54). Uses are assigned to lakes (74:51:02:01) and streams (74:51:03:01). Additional site-specific criteria are applied to some waters.

Utah groups waters of the state into classes to protect each designated use (R317-2-6). Waters of the state are classified (R317-2-13) and criteria are assigned to each class (R317-2-14). Additional site-specific criteria are assigned to certain waters in R317-2-14.

Wyoming establishes criteria indirectly, by water classifications, in Sections 13 – 32. Each class contains multiple, and sometimes overlapping, designated uses.

Arizona defines designated uses for its waters (R18-11-104) and directly establishes criteria for each use in Appendix A. Additional site-specific standards are assigned to waterbody segments described in Appendix C.

The North Coast Region of California (Region Board 1) defines designated uses for its waters (2-1.00) and lists waters of the region as well as their existing and potential use categories in Table 2-1. Criteria are assigned to specific waterbodies (Table 3-1) as well as certain designated uses (Table 3-2).

drinking, culinary, and food processing purposes after conventional treatment; bathing, swimming, and recreation; growth and propagation of salmonid fishes and associated aquatic life; water fowl and furbearers; agricultural and industrial water supply

propagation or protection; or both of resident fish species and other aquatic biota and for swimming, boating, and other water recreation; municipal and domestic use; agricultural and industrial uses; cold water fishery; cool water fishery; warm water fishery; marginal fishery

domestic water supply waters, coldwater permanent fish life propagation waters, coldwater marginal fish life propagation waters, warmwater permanent fish life propagation waters; warmwater semi permanent fish life propagation waters; warmwater marginal fish life propagation waters; immersion recreational waters; fish and wildlife propagation recreation, and stock watering waters; irrigation waters; commerce and industry waters

use as a raw water source for domestic water systems, domestic purposes with prior treatment processes, recreational use and aesthetics, frequent primary contact recreation, infrequent primary contact recreation, use by aquatic wildlife, cold water species of game fish and other warm water aquatic life

Outstanding Waters; Fisheries; Drinking Water; Aquatic Life Other than Fish; Agriculture; Industry; Recreation; Wildlife

full-body contact, partial-body contact, domestic water source, fish consumption, aquatic and wildlife (cold water), aquatic and wildlife (warm water), aquatic and wildlife (ephemeral), aquatic and wildlife (effluent-dependent water), agricultural irrigation, agricultural livestock watering

municipal and domestic supply; agricultural supply; industrial services supply; industrial process supply; groundwater recharge; freshwater replenishment; navigation; hydropower generation; water contact recreation; non-contact water recreation; commercial and sport fishing; aquaculture; warm freshwater habitat; cold freshwater habitat; inland saline water habitat; estuarine habitat; marine habitat; wildlife habitat; preservation of areas of special biological significance; rare, threatened, or endangered species; migration of aquatic organisms; spawning, reproduction, and/or early development; shellfish harvesting; water quality enhancement; flood peak attenuation/ flood water storage; wetland habitat; native American culture

California Region 2 (San Francisco Bay Region)	9	CA R2	Both
California Region 3 (Central Coastal Basin)	9	CA R3	Direct
California Region 4 (Los Angeles)	9	CA R4	Both
California Region 5 (Central Valley, Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins)	9	CA R5	Indirect
California Region 6 (Lahontan)	9	CA R6	Indirect
California Region 7 (Colorado River Basin)	9	CA R7	Indirect

The San Francisco Bay Region of California (Region 2) defines designated uses (2.1) and assigns existing and potential uses to surface waters in the Region (Table 2-1). Criteria are assigned directly to some designated uses (Tables 3-1, 3-2, 3-5 and 3-6), while other criteria are applied generally to surface waters. Additional site-specific criteria are applied to some waters (Table 3-7).

The Central Coast Basin of California (Region 3) defines designated uses for waters of the region (2.1) and directly assigns criteria to each use (3.3.2.2).

The Los Angeles Region of California (Region 4) defines designated uses for waters of the region (2-1) and lists specific waterbodies and their existing and potential uses (2-3). Criteria are applied to specific waterbodies as well as certain designated uses (Chapter 3).

The Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins of California's Central Valley Region (Region Board 5) defines designated uses (Chapter II) and applies existing and potential uses to waters of the region (Table II-1). Criteria are assigned to specific waters (Chapter III).

The Lahontan Region of California (Region Board 6) defines designated uses (Chapter 2-1) and assigns uses to waters of the region (Table 2-1). With the exception of objectives that apply to all surface waters, criteria are primarily applied by specific waterbodies and Hydrologic Units (Chapter III).

The Colorado River Basin Region of California (Region Board 7) defines designated uses and lists existing and potential uses for waters of the region (Chapter 2). With the exception of general water objectives (Chapter 3, Section II), criteria are primarily applied to specific waters (Chapter 3, Section III).

agricultural supply, areas of special biological significance, cold freshwater habitat, commercial and sport fishing, estuarine habitat, freshwater replenishment, groundwater recharge, industrial service supply, marine habitat, fish migration, municipal and domestic supply, navigation, industrial process supply, preservation of rare and endangered species, water contact recreation, noncontact water recreation, shellfish harvesting, fish spawning, warm freshwater habitat, wildlife habitat

municipal and domestic supply; agricultural supply; industrial services supply; industrial process supply; groundwater recharge; freshwater replenishment; navigation; hydropower generation; water contact recreation; non-contact water recreation; commercial and sport fishing; aquaculture; warm freshwater habitat; cold freshwater habitat; inland saline water habitat; estuarine habitat; marine habitat; wildlife habitat; preservation of areas of special biological significance; rare, threatened, or endangered species; migration of aquatic organisms; spawning, reproduction, and/or early development; shellfish harvesting; water quality enhancement; flood peak attenuation/ flood water storage; wetland habitat; Native American culture

municipal and domestic supply; agricultural supply; industrial services supply; industrial process supply; groundwater recharge; freshwater replenishment; navigation; hydropower generation; water contact recreation; non-contact water recreation; high flow suspension; commercial and sport fishing; aquaculture; warm freshwater habitat; cold freshwater habitat; inland saline water habitat; estuarine habitat; wetland habitat; marine habitat; wildlife habitat; preservation of biological habitats; rare, threatened, or endangered species; migration of aquatic organisms; spawning, reproduction, and/or early development; shellfish harvesting

municipal and domestic supply; agricultural supply; industrial service supply; industrial process supply; hydropower generation; water contact recreation; warm freshwater habitat; cold freshwater habitat; wildlife habitat; rare, threatened, or endangered species; spawning, reproduction, and/or early development; migration of aquatic organisms; ground water recharge; freshwater replenishment; aquaculture; preservation of biological habitats of special significance; navigation

agricultural supply; aquaculture; preservation of biological habitats of special significance; cold freshwater habitat; commercial and sportfishing; flood peak attenuation/ flood water storage; freshwater replenishment; ground water recharge; industrial service supply; migration of aquatic organisms; municipal and domestic supply; navigation; hydropower generation; industrial process supply; rare, threatened, or endangered species; water contact recreation; noncontact water recreation; inland saline water habitat; spawning, reproduction, and development; warm freshwater habitat; wildlife habitat; water quality enhancement

municipal and domestic supply; agriculture supply; aquaculture; industrial service supply; ground water recharge; water contact recreation; non-contact water recreation; warm freshwater habitat; cold freshwater habitats; wildlife habitat; hydropower generation; freshwater replenishment; preservation of rare, threatened, or endangered species

California Region 8 (Santa Ana)	9	CA R8	Indirect
California Region 9 (San Diego)	9	CA R9	Both
Hawaii	9	HI	Indirect
Nevada	9	NV	Indirect
Alaska	10	AK	Direct
Idaho	10	ID	Direct
Oregon	10	OR	Indirect

The Santa Ana Region of California (Region Board 8) defines designated uses (Chapter 3) and lists designated uses for waters of the region (Table 3-1). Criteria are applied by waterbody type and specific waters (Chapter 4).

The San Diego Region of California (Region Board 9) defines designated uses and lists existing and potential uses for waters of the state (Chapter 2). Criteria are applied to some designated uses (e.g., agriculture, irrigation) as well as specific waters (Chapter 3).

Hawaii defines classes that include groups of, sometimes overlapping, designated uses for its waters. Waterbodies in each class are presented in Appendices A-D. Basic narrative water quality standards are applicable to all waters (11-54-4). The state applies criteria to each class of water as well as site-specific criteria for specified waterbodies (11-54-5–11-54-8).

Nevada defines each designated uses for its waters but does not directly define criteria to support those uses (Section 122). Instead, each waterbody (or waterbody region) is identified along with the criteria required and the designated use. (Sections 1252 through 2234).

Alaska defines designated use classes and subclasses for its waters (18 AAC 70.020) and directly establishes criteria to support each use. Site-specific criteria apply to certain waterbodies (18 AAC 70.236), however all other criteria in 18 AAC 70.020(b) continue to apply.

Idaho defines designated uses for its waters (58.01.02-100–161) and applies criteria directly to each use (58.01.02-50–52). Additional site-specific criteria are applied to some waters (58.01.02-275–287).

Oregon lists designated uses for waters of the state (Attachment 3) and, with the exception of DO criteria (340-041-0016), primarily applies criteria by basin (340-041-0101 through 340-041-0345).

municipal and domestic supply; agriculture supply; industrial service supply; groundwater recharge; navigation; hydropower generation; water contact recreation; non-contact water recreation; commercial and sportfishing; warm freshwater habitat; limited warm freshwater habitat; cold freshwater habitat; preservation of biological habitats of special significance; wildlife habitat; rare, threatened, or endangered species; spawning, reproduction, and development; marine habitat; shellfish harvesting; estuarine habitat

municipal and domestic supply; agricultural supply; industrial process supply; industrial service supply; ground water recharge; freshwater replenishment; navigation; hydropower generation; contact water recreation; non-contact water recreation; commercial and sport fishing; aquaculture; warm freshwater habitat; cold freshwater habitat; inland saline water habitat; estuarine habitat; marine habitat; wildlife habitat; preservation of biological habitats of special significance

Inland Waters: scientific and educational purposes; protection of native breeding stock; compatible recreation, aesthetic enjoyment, and other nondegrading uses; domestic water supplies; food processing; protection of native breeding stock; support and propagation of aquatic life; agricultural and industrial water supplies; shipping; navigation

Marine Waters: oceanographic research; support and propagation of shellfish and other marine life; conservation of coral reefs and wilderness areas; compatible recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife; recreational purposes

Watering of Livestock; Irrigation; Propagation of aquatic life; Recreation involving contact with the water; Recreation not involving contact with the water; Municipal or domestic supply, or both; Industrial supply; Propagation of wildlife; Waters of extraordinary ecological or aesthetic value; Enhancement of water quality; Maintenance of a freshwater marsh

Fresh water:

(A) water supply (i) drinking, culinary, and food processing; (ii) agriculture, including irrigation and stock watering; (iii) aquaculture; (iv) industrial; (B) water recreation (i) contact recreation; (ii) secondary recreation; (C) growth and propagation of fish, shellfish, other aquatic life, and wildlife;

Marine water:

(A) water supply (i) aquaculture; (ii) seafood processing; (iii) industrial; (B) water recreation (i) contact recreation; (ii) secondary recreation; (C) growth and propagation of fish, shellfish, other aquatic life, and wildlife; (D) harvesting for consumption of raw mollusks or other raw aquatic life

aquatic life - cold water, salmonid spawning, seasonal cold water, warm water, modified; recreation - primary contact recreation, secondary contact recreation; water supply - domestic, agricultural, industrial; wildlife habitats; aesthetics

public domestic water supply; private domestic water supply; industrial water supply; irrigation; livestock watering; fish and aquatic life: salmon and steelhead migration corridors, salmon and steelhead spawning through fry emergence, shad and sturgeon spawning and rearing, redband or lahontan cutthroat trout, cool water species, redband and hybrid trout, lahontan trout, borax lake chub; wildlife and hunting; fishing; boating; water contact recreation; aesthetic quality; hydro power; commercial navigation and transportation

Please note that the WQS that are pending Rochelle's approval (note yet posted to the repository) were used for this effort.

Washington	10	WA	Direct
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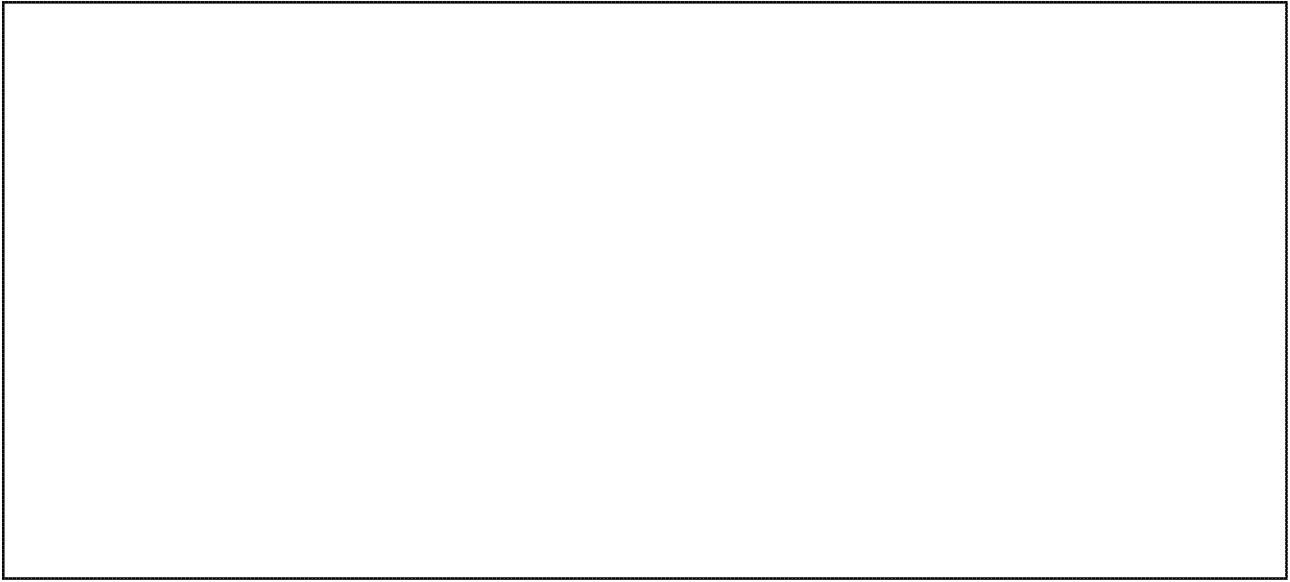
Washington defines each designated use for its waters and directly establishes the related criteria to support that use (Sections 200 through 260). Numerous waterbodies are identified by name and location along with their assigned designated uses. Remaining waterbodies are also assigned “default” designated uses even though the specific names or location are not specified (Sections 600 through 612).

Use designations – Fresh waters

Aquatic life uses - Char spawning and rearing; Aquatic life uses - Core summer salmonid habitat; Aquatic life uses - Salmonid spawning, rearing, and migration; Aquatic life uses - Salmonid rearing and migration only; Aquatic life uses - Non-anadromous interior redband trout; Aquatic life uses - Indigenous warm water species; Recreational Uses - Primary Contact; Water Supply Uses - Domestic water supply; Water Supply Uses - Industrial water supply; Water Supply Uses - Agricultural water supply; Water Supply Uses - Stock watering; Miscellaneous Uses - Wildlife habitat; Miscellaneous Uses - Fish harvesting; Miscellaneous Uses - Commerce and navigation; Miscellaneous Uses – Boating; Miscellaneous Uses - Aesthetic values

Use designations – Marine waters

Aquatic Life Uses - Extraordinary quality; Aquatic Life Uses - Excellent quality; Aquatic Life Uses - Good Quality; Aquatic Life Uses - Fair Quality; Shellfish Harvesting - Shellfish Harvest; Recreational Uses - Primary Contact; Miscellaneous Uses - Wildlife Habitat; Miscellaneous Uses - Harvesting; Miscellaneous Uses - Commerce/ Navigation - Boating; Miscellaneous Uses - Commerce/ Navigation - Aesthetics



State Abbreviation
AK
AL
AR
AZ
CA
CO
CT
DE
FL
GA
HI
IA
ID
IL
IN
KS
KY
LA
MA
MD
ME
MI
MN
MO
MS
MT
NC
ND
NE
NH
NJ
NM
NV
NY
OH
OK
OR
PA
RI
SC
SD
TN
TX
UT
VA
VT

Green - completed before 6/22

Blue - SD

WA	
WI	
WV	
WY	